

The Times-Dispatch
Published Every Day in the Year, Also
Weekly, at
The Times-Dispatch Building
BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 216 EAST MAIN
STREET.
Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond,
Va., as second-class matter, under act
of Congress of March 3, 1879.
Washington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth
Street, Northwest, corner Pennsylvania
Avenue.
Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store,
No. 1102 Hull Street.
Petersburg Agent: W. A. Perkins, 41 North
Sycamore Street.
Arlington Agent: L. E. W. Myers.
Traveling Representative: R. R. Powell,
Gordonville, Va.

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The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is
sold at 5 cents a copy.

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Daily, with Sun.,	\$6.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 .55
Daily, without Sun.	4.00 2.00 1.00 .35
Sun. edition only.	2.00 1.00 .50 .25
Weekly (Wed.)....	1.00 .50 .25 .10

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1905.

The man who gives his life for a
principle has done more for his kind
than he who discovers a new motor or
names a new gas, for the great motors
of the race are moral, not intellectual,
and their force lies ready to the use
of the poorest and weakest of us.—
Lowell.

Monument Avenue.

We should like to see a large and en-
thusiastic mass-meeting in the interest
of an improvement demanded in the
western section of the city. We refer to
the broadening of Monument Avenue.
This splendid thoroughfare is already
ornamented midway by the Lee Monu-
ment, which a distinguished German
scholar and art connoisseur, recently
visiting Richmond, declared to be the
most beautiful figure he had seen in
all America. The pedestal for the Stuart
monument is now being erected at the
entrance of the avenue; beyond the
Lee Monument ground has been broken
for the Jefferson Davis Monument, and
it is an open secret that the monument
proposed to be erected to the memory
of General Fitzhugh Lee will be placed
near the western end of the avenue.
When all these works of art are in
place, with the further ornament of
grass, trees and flowers, Monument Ave-
nue will be in all probability the most
beautiful street in the South-provided,
however, that it is broadened so as to
make it of uniform width from Lombard
Street to the Boulevard.

Many residences have been erected
on the wider portion, but only one has
thus far been built on the narrow ex-
tension, and the property can now be
acquired one way or another at small
cost, with only one house to be com-
mended.

Alderman A. Beltré Blair has taken
a lively and commendable interest in
this work and has been endeavoring to
induce the property owners on either
side to donate enough of their lots to
provide for the contemplated improve-
ments. These lots are now one hundred
and fifty feet deep, running from the ave-
nue back to a twenty foot alley. Mr.
Blair has proposed to the owners to
donate 25 feet in front and then take
off five feet from the alley, which would
make each lot just twenty feet shorter
than it now is. Some of this property
is held in trust for minors, and Mr.
Blair has asked the City Attorney for
an opinion as to whether or not the
guardians would be allowed by the court
to make the donation on behalf of their
wards. That question has not yet been
settled, but Mr. Blair has approached
many adult owners and has found them
more or less responsive to his request.

Far be it from us to advise any prop-
erty holder on a subject like this, but as
a business proposition it seems to us
clearly in the interest of every lot hold-
er to have this improvement made, to
say nothing of the public spirit in-
volved. Richmonders have the reputa-
tion abroad of being the most bigoted
people in the world, which really means
that they are exceptionally loyal to
their own well-beloved city. We have
never seen greater loyalty among the
citizens of any city, and it is usually
equal to any demand that may be made
upon it. Many men take a pride and
a pleasure in contributing something to
the public good, and we doubt not that
many of the lot holders on this ave-
nue are moved by that desire. But
whether or not the property can be
acquired, and the avenue broadened
before another house is built along its
lines. It would be a public shame, almost
a public crime, for the city to fail to
make this improvement.

Is Smoking Hurtful?

Some of the medical journals are again
discussing the question whether or not
tobacco is injurious to health, and, as
usual, the doctors disagree. "American
Medicine," says that all agree that habi-
tual smoking, especially of cigarettes, is
most injurious to boys, and it reasons
from that that if the use of tobacco is
harmful to the young, why not to those
of riper years, particularly if carried to
excess. But the question arises, what is
excess? and our contemporary very prop-
erly remarks that what is moderation
for one man may be excess for another.
It has come to our personal knowledge,
it says, in conclusion, that cases of ex-

cess, although mysterious diseases and
ill-health have existed in which smoking
was finally demonstrated to be the source
of the mischief, after all other causes
and diagnoses had been proved false.
The whole subject needs a rigorous
scientific investigation. In the meantime
busy physicians should be constantly on
guard not to overlook tobacco as an un-
suspected cause of great mischief.

There are those that say that tobacco
is the product of the devil and that it is
injurious to body, mind and morals. We
have always believed, however, that to-
bacco was put here for the enjoyment
of man, just as other good things were
given by a beneficent Providence, but it
was given to us to be used and not
abused. On one occasion a fanatic oc-
cupied the pulpit of Mr. Spurgeon's church
and delivered a great tirade against to-
bacco. When the discourse closed, Mr.
Spurgeon arose and said that every man
was entitled to his own opinion on that
subject, but that tobacco to him was a
great luxury, and that before he retired
that night he would smoke at least one
fragrant cigar to the glory of God.

The fact is, no hard and fast rule can
be laid down. Some men smoke all their
lives without any apparent injury to
mind or body, whereas in other cases
even a moderate use of the weed is more
or less injurious. The philosophy of it
all is that each and every smoker should
be very now and then have an honest re-
ckoning with himself and determine
whether or not tobacco is hurtful. If he
is a sufferer from any nervous trouble,
he should by all means discontinue his
tobacco for a time, and see whether or
not there be improvement. He should
make the experiment fairly and honestly,
and if he finds that smoking is injurious,
he should have the moral courage to give
it up.

But happy is the man, especially the
man of middle age or old age, who can
smoke without hurt. There is a solace
in tobacco which nothing else can give.
Apart from the physical enjoyment of
smoking, there is something delightful in
the association of a cigar. It forms a
part of the social life. When you visit
a friend, an important feature of the
evening's enjoyment is the cigar after
dinner. When you go home upon a win-
ter's evening, and slippers and gown and
easy chair are provided by affectionate
thoughtfulness, the part of the evening's
enjoyment to the wife as well as to
husband is the cigar which the man
smokes. At the seashore in the summer
time, or at the mountain resort, the stroll
after the evening meal is, with many a
man incomplete without his puff, and his
smoking becomes after awhile almost as
enjoyable to his wife as to himself. And
so the cigar becomes associated with the
sweetest experience of life, and its smoke
has the fragrance of our most sacred
joys.

"For thy sake, Tobacco, I would do
anything but die."

Expenses of the Primary.

The expense accounts of the Democratic
candidates for nomination now being re-
turned prove pretty conclusively that
some financial reform is needed in our
primary system; and it should be ac-
complished. The way out of it lies in
volunteer election officers. This plan of
reducing expenses has obtained in other
States with success, and what is feasible
in other States should be feasible in
Virginia.—Richmond News Leader.

But the pay of election officers was not
the main item of expense by any means.
For example, Swanson's assessment was
\$1,600; his entire expenses, \$3,848.85. His
printing cost him, \$1,727, and his postage,
\$2,400. Senator Martin's expenses were
\$11,512, whereas his assessment for elec-
tion expenses was only \$1,500.

Senator Martin had three items, each
of which was considerably greater than
his assessment. The rent of his head-
quarters, board, etc., amounted to \$1,
707; his clerk hire amounted to \$2,358,
and his postage alone amounted to \$2,
718, nearly twice as much as his assess-
ment.

The cost of holding the election should
be borne by the party, or by the State.
But each candidate must, of course, pro-
vide for the cost of his own campaign.
There is no help for it and it is no
sufficient argument against the primary
to say that the primary should be abol-
ished because each candidate chooses to
spend large sums of money in bringing his
claims prominently and directly to the at-
tention of the voters.

Plutocracy's New Champion.

Cheerfully consigning his mortal frame
to the perils of the vasty deep, Mr.
Hall Caine, of the Isle of Man, has taken
steamer and is now headed for Amer-
ica. Just before embarking on this voy-
age Mr. Caine made it quite plain that
he was not in any sense travelling for
his health. To an eager band of reporters
at the gang plank he explained that he
was coming to this country as the avowed
champion and protector of American
plutocracy, America, he intimates, does
not understand her plutocrats, and it has
consequently become necessary that he
should come over here and explain them.
The present visit will more
serve for the gathering of a little fur-
ther material and color; after which the
celebrated author will retire to his is-
land and knock out a book destined to
make everything perfectly clear to even
the dullest American understanding.

Mr. Caine is an interesting personality.
For one thing he looks like William
Shakespeare, and knows it; but for our
part we are not disposed to think the
less of him on that account. A great
novelist has a perfect right to look like
an equally great poet if the fancy so
strikes him, and even the charge in
this particular case, that the novelist
indulges in the resemblance, we are perfectly
willing to set down to the malicious gossip of the envious.
In addition to being a striking looking
man, Mr. Caine is also a considerate
one. A few years ago, for example, on
the occasion of a former visit to this
country, he handed to each of the New
York reporters who met him at the dock
fifteen typewritten pages, succinctly em-
bodying Caine's views on the United
States. This saved trouble for everybody.
Some of the papers printed portions of

the manuscript, citing a view or an
here and there, and some did not. One
merely printed the fact of the donation
of the views, adding rather unnecessarily,
as it seems to us, that the author ap-
peared to be in perfectly sound mind.
Modern letters have produced many de-
tractors of high finance and almost no
defenders. Tarbell and Lawson have
rattled the captains of industry (all they
were worthy, and an aroused public has
insistently called for more, traw voices
have been raised in protest. Corporate
wealth has stood without a buffer, naked
to the shafts of hostile criticism. The
dendritic stabs, the louder have rung
the nation's cheers. Then, when all
seemed lost, the tale of Man unexpected-
ly quivered with a yearning to help, and
Hall Caine embarked for America.

Plutocrats should assemble and wel-
come Mr. Caine at the wharf. It is far
better to have a Maxman for a cham-
pion than to have no champion at all,
also since the promised book is to be
the novel of plutocracy, the plutocrats
need not be reminded that they should
buy it largely. Employers will doubtless
be struck with the desirability of pur-
chasing in thousands lots and distributing
it among their young men. We under-
stand, however, that orders for the book
will be accepted also from ordinary
citizens, provide, of course, that cash
accompanies the order; and we person-
ally await its publication with the in-
tensest interest. If Mr. Caine convinces
us that the American public has fallen
into the way of mistreating its plutoc-
rats, we wish to be among the first to
apologize.

Judge Lewis's Record.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Dear Sir—As Judge L. L. Lewis, the
Republican nominee for Governor of Vir-
ginia, is credited with being a life-long
Republican, I would like to know if he
was such during the dark ages of re-
construction. When the ballot was
above the age of twenty-one, while the
most intelligent, self-respecting white
men of Virginia were for a time neither
allowed to vote nor hold office, and all
the offices, State and county, were filled
by carpet baggers, negroes and scound-
rels. If he was a Republican then, good
Lord deliver us from his political
goodness now.

A DEMOCRAT WITH A MEMORY.

Pulaski, Va.
We, too, have a memory. We remem-
ber the days of reconstruction; we re-
member the days of Mahoneism; we re-
member the sorrow, the affliction and the
humiliation which the Republican party
brought upon the South. And when we
remember we know how the Psalmist
felt when he spoke of hating some things
with a holy hatred.

Yes, Judge Lewis was a member of
the Republican party in reconstruction
times. He was a Republican in Mahone
times. He held office under the Mahone
regime. He is a fine gentleman, but he
is a Republican, a reconstruction Repub-
lican, a Mahone Republican. How can
any Democrat think of voting for him?

Mr. Rockefeller's statement that he
sees no cloud on the financial horizon
suggests that his eyesight may be ob-
scured by the slipping forward of that
new wig.

As to the matter of insurance con-
tributions to campaign funds, Paul Morton
refuses to discuss the past, but adds
that the Buitable will never do it again.

Would you lease wires to poolrooms
if you could thereby net several mil-
lions per annum, all velvet? Answers
regarded as strictly confidential.

Bravely closing his eyes to his late
unpleasantness in the Far East, Czar
Nicholas again presses forward as a lead-
ing guardian of the world's peace.

If General Corbin wants to know all
about simple life in the army, in the
matter of victuals and clothes, he ought
to talk with the old Confeds.

The life insurance investigations have
thrust American widows and orphans
into a limelight conspicuousness that
seldom falls to their lot.

In simple justice that Treasury deficit
ought to be set aside as a contribution to
the presidential campaign fund of Mr.
Pshaw, of Iowa.

Crowded out of Delaware politics, Ad-
dicks would now seem to be up against
the proposition of really working for a
living.

James W. Byrd, who discovered how to
own automobiles on \$1,800 a year, has
just naturally been put in jail.

Still it does seem as if the graft dis-
ease ought to have been kept out of
the Public Health Department.

For sale cheap: Several job lots of
campaign buttons. Warranted new to fit
one coat as well as another.

Gen. Corbin's doctrine of the simple
life for army officers must seem rather
odd to Major Taggart.

Like the Czar, Norway prefers to have
it understood that she is all for peace.

A Widow's Tribute.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—I am so proud of the United
States, I take this opportunity to tell
our President that with his elevated,
advanced ideas, he is leading our men
and boys to greater civilization, and has
won the admiration of the whole world.
I am not surprised. He ascends the
mount of fame now, and stands tri-
phant on the highest peak, like Noah's
dove, holding the olive branch of peace.
Written by the widow of a gallant
soldier, who was killed in the Civil War,
MRS. V. S. WILSON.

atcher, Va.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



is of benefit as a deodorizer, antiseptic
cleansing agent and preservative. Ask
your dentist.

RYMES FOR TODAY

Fluctuations Quotations.
It often chances that a court
is summoned by an outraged miss,
To fix by fine of varying sort,
The valuation of a kiss;
And though each sex and frigid bench
Rules plundered kisses are not nice,
Each has a sort of mental writh,
In fixing osculation's price.

A Justice in Virginia quotes
A price of twenty dollars per,
The whole of which his honor totes,
Away, nor gives a cent to her,
Missouri fixes thirty-five
Against Virginia's cheaper twenty,
While old New York, where courts all
thrive,
Maintains \$10 is a plenty.

The other States and towns are slow,
In naming what they think is right,
While some would keep the charge quite
low,
Many'd prefer to make it tight.
The charge once fixed, if no one blun-
dered,
Would tell us if a city's thrifty:
While Boston, say, would charge a hun-
dred,
Chicago'd made it seven-fifty.

Now, Business has no simpler rule
Than this: To buy where goods are low;
And he would be an utter fool,
Who didn't always purchase so.
Hence, in the pretty lovers' game,
The man who'd rather kiss than sleep-
tore, if he would, the same—
Should move when osculation's cheap.

Hercules, having finished his job of
clearing out the Augean stables, was of-
fered the contract for cleaning out the
insurance companies.

"What do you take me for?" he hotly
retorted, "a blamed antiseptic disinfectant!"
Turning angrily on his heel, he hur-
ried home for his daily exercise at the
pulley wheels.

Grace: "It seems awfully strange to
think of Thomas Ryan's engaging a pri-
vate chaplain, doesn't it?"
Mrs. Franklin: "I don't know. Why?"
Grace: "Why, if I'd been doing it, I
would so much rather have put the
money in an automobile."

"What is your salary?" said the stern-
eyed papa to the smart-looking boy who
was son-in-law.

"Only eighteen hundred a year. But—"
"I was going to add, sir, that it's
a government job."

"Ah," said the stern-eyed papa, a slow
smile stealing over his features, "that
is a different story. Why didn't you say
in the beginning that you made \$3,000
a year? Take her, my boy, with a
father's blessing."

Jim: "Good heavens, old man! What on
earth's the matter? Had the yellow-
jack?"
Jack: "Worse. My family's been away
and I've been boarding for the sum-
mer."

"Spent your cash in political work?"
"Said a man to bright George Perkins."
"Did we give any mun?"
"Said Perk. 'That we done!'"
"Why we trundled it over in firkins."
H. S. H.

MILLIONS GO UP IN SMOKE.

**The Money We Burn at the
Shrine of Lady Nicotine.**

Tobacco Leaf reports the manufacture
in this country during the fiscal year
ended June 30, 1905, of 7,639,337,207
cigars, an increase of 135,020,437 over the
output of the preceding year. Our ex-
port trade in these goods is quite in-
significant, and compared with this con-
sumption total our import trade in foreign
made cigars is little more than an in-
considerable incident. Our population of
males who may be regarded as of "cigar
age" is probably a little less than 21,
000,000. Our domestic output was suffi-
cient to supply each one of these with
about 330 smokes during the year. As
the census returns do not include sta-
tistics of smokers and non-smokers, it is
impossible to carry the calculation beyond
that point.

The cigarette crop for the year was
2,358,213,740. An increase of 141,530,473
over 1904. We produced 21,331,861 pounds
of snuff, an increase of 247,281 pounds.
The output of smoking and chewing to-
bacco increased only about 2 per cent,
from 228,050,710 pounds to 234,489,110
pounds. The total value of all this is
not given, but the figures of the smaller
output of that year are given by the
census of 1900 as follows:
Tobacco, chewing, smoking,
and snuff\$103,754,382
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes 160,223,162

Total\$263,977,544
The development of this industry is
indicated by the census figures, which
show the value of the product for 1850
as \$116,772,631; for 1860 as \$195,536,862,
and for 1900 as \$243,977,544. The increase
for last year will certainly bring the fig-
ure to more than \$300,000,000, which is
a very pretty sum to spend for this form
of combustibles.

Compared with our domestic trade,
our foreign commerce in the weed
amounts to little. Our total importation
last year of tobacco in all its forms
amounted to \$22,115,848, and our export-
ation to \$37,123,514.

Estimating our consumption by weight
it appears that we burned at the shrine
of our Lady Nicotine something like
300,000 tons of tobacco last year.—New
York Sun.

"Invicta."

(By Elizabeth White, who says that any
woman may be built as she lists.)
(From the New York Mail.)

Out of the clothes that cover me,
Tight as a man filled up with grape,
I think whatever arts may be
For my artistic, perfect shape.

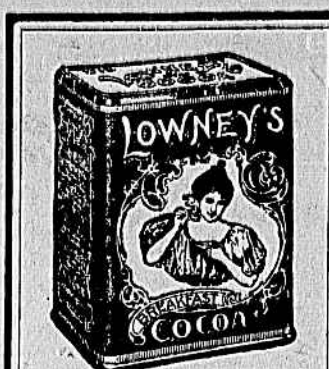
In the fell clutch of coral steel
I have not winced or cried aloud;
Under the plumpers I conceal
I stand confessed—unshamed and proud.

The edicts of the fashion books;
The rules that dressmakers have made;
The stern decree of eyes and hooks
Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how straight the tape,
How cool the weather is or warm,
I am the mistress of my shape,
I am the captain of my form.

Begging Britishers.

It is calculated that 4,000 persons make
a living in London by begging and that
their average income amounts to over
\$1,000 a year. Last year 1,325 persons
were arrested for begging in the streets,
of whom more than 1,500 were sentenced
to terms of imprisonment varying from
one week to three months. Many of these
objects of charity were found in pos-
session of sums of money and even of
bank books showing very handsome
deposits.—Baltimore American.



No cocoa equals Lowney's
in strength. Some are blacker
—colored chemically—but
inferior in real strength.
Lowney's Cocoa is not
loaded with ground cocoa-
shells, flour, starch, or other
adulterants.

It consists of nothing but
the choicest cocoa beans
ground to flour fineness.
The result is the most deli-
cious, purest and finest fla-
vored cocoa possible.
Such cocoa as Lowney's, if
made abroad and duties paid,
would cost double the Lowney
price.

The Walter M. Lowney Co.,
BOSTON.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Partly cloudy Wed-
nesday and Thursday, somewhat cooler
Wednesday night and Thursday; light
south, shifting to west wind.
North Carolina—Fair Wednesday and
Thursday; light west winds.

Conditions Yesterday.
Richmond's weather was cloudy and
hot. Range of the thermometer:
9 A. M. 75° 6 P. M. 85°
12 A. M. 75° 3 P. M. 80°
8 P. M. 75° 12 midnight .. 75°

Highest temperature yesterday..... 90°
Lowest temperature yesterday..... 65°
Mean temperature yesterday..... 75°
Normal temperature for September..... 70°
Departure from normal temperature..... 5°

Conditions in Important Cities.

Place.	Ther.	High.	Time.	Weather.
Asheville, N. C.	74	81		Clear
Asheville, N. C.	74	81		Clear
Asheville, N. C.	74	81		Clear
Asheville, N. C.	74	81		Clear
Asheville, N. C.	74	81		Clear
Asheville, N. C.	74	81		Clear
Asheville, N. C.	74	81		Clear
Asheville, N. C.	74	81		Clear
Asheville, N. C.	74	81		Clear
Asheville, N. C.	74	81		Clear

Miniature Almanac.

Sun rises.....5:57 September 20, 1905.
Sun sets.....6:11 HIGH TIDE.....8:44
Moon rises.....10:21 Evening.....9:15

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

September 20th.

92 B. C.—Lucius Lucilius Crassus died;
a Roman orator, greatly commended
by Cicero.

138—Louis I. Duke of Anjou, died at
Paris of a broken heart, in conse-
quence of the ill success of his mea-
sures.

1588—Anthony Babington, with others, ex-
ecuted in St. Giles Fields for a con-
spiracy against Queen Elizabeth.

1736—John Jervis died in Novagata
England, aged 79. He had
been confined there forty years on
a false charge of plotting the assassina-
tion of William III.

1746—The young pretender, Charles Ed-
ward, having been completely defeat-
ed at Culloden, embarked for France,
at Lochmannonch, in a privateer of
St. Malo, and arrived safe. His fol-
lowers were less fortunate.

1770—Captain Phillips returned to Lon-
don, from his voyage to the polar
seas, being stopped by ice, latitude
81 degrees, 30 minutes, north.

1804—Spain formally demanded America's
complete renunciation of East and
West Florida.

1829—in Paris, at meals, all women were
provided with pins to fasten up their
sleeves, which were so large as to be
inconvenient.

1840—Francisco, Dictator of Paraguay, died
at Paraguay, at a very advanced age.

1852—Phillander Chase, bishop of Illinois,
died at Keokuk, aged 78. He was
native of New Hampshire; was bishop
of Ohio twelve years; of Illinois sev-
enteen years; and the foundation of
Kenyon College, and was president of
Jubilee College.

1884—The draft was being put into force
in nearly every Northern State.

1874—Governor Kellogg, who was re-
moved by the Virginia Legislature, was re-
moved to the executive post of Louisi-
ana, McHenry surrendering.

1884—Reports were sent out from Cairo,
Egypt, that Gordon had raised the
siege of Khartoum.

1901—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall
and York at Ottawa, Canada.

1904—Russia-Japanese war: Japanese re-
new attack on Port Arthur in endea-
vor to capture fort on Manchuria Hill;
two other forts were captured, and
a lake, then departing, ruins on, till
in the words of the poem—